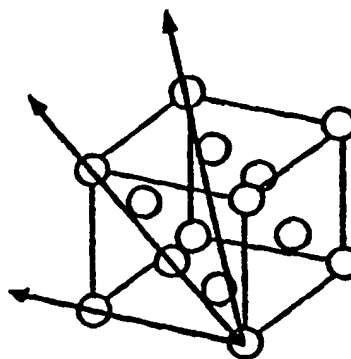
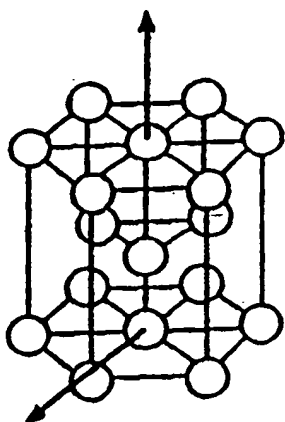




INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : C22C 19/07, C22F 1/10	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/10548 (43) International Publication Date: 4 March 1999 (04.03.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/17705 (22) International Filing Date: 26 August 1998 (26.08.98) (30) Priority Data: 60/057,349 26 August 1997 (26.08.97) US 09/139,240 25 August 1998 (25.08.98) US (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): THE ALTA GROUP, INC. [US/US]; Marion School Road, R.R.2 Box 710, Fombell, PA 16123-9403 (US). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): COLE, Robert, S. [US/US]; 1547 Garvin Road, Cranberry Twp, PA 16066 (US). COOPER, Mathew, S. [US/US]; 103 E. Portersville Road, Portersville, PA 16051 (US). TURNER, Stephen, P. [GB/US]; 4026 Turnwood Lane, Moon Twp, PA 15108 (US). LIU, Yinshi [CN/US]; 1324 Hazenwood Drive, Mars, PA 16046 (US). McCARTY, Michael [US/US]; 667 Huntington Drive, Mars, PA 16046 (US). SCAGLINE, Rodney, L. [US/US]; 582 Prospect Road, Evans City, PA 16033 (US). (74) Agent: GIOIA, Vincent, G.; Christie, Parker & Hale, LLP, P.O. Box 7068, Pasadena, CA 91109-7068 (US).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BI, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>With amended claims.</i>

(54) Title: HIGH PURITY COBALT SPUTTER TARGET AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

**(57) Abstract**

A high purity cobalt sputter target is disclosed which contains a face centered cubic (*fcc*) phase and a hexagonal close packed (*hcp*) phase, wherein the value of the ratio of X-ray diffraction peak intensity, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, is smaller than the value of the same ratio in a high purity cobalt material obtained by cooling *fcc* cobalt to room temperature from the high temperature at which it is molten. High purity cobalt is defined as having an oxygen content of not more than 500 ppm, a Ni content not more than 200 ppm, an Fe, Al and Cr contents not more than 50 ppm each, and Na and K less than 0.5 ppm. The disclosed sputter target is manufactured by subjecting the material to cold-working treatments (less than 422 °C). Annealing the material, at a temperature in the range of 300-422 °C for several hours, between cold-working treatments significantly increases the amount of cold work which could be imparted into the material. The high purity cobalt is deformed in such a way so as to cause the (0002) *hcp* plane to be tilted between 10-35 ° from the target normal. The aforementioned phase proportions and crystallographic texture significantly improves the sputtering efficiency and material utilization.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Larvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

HIGH PURITY COBALT SPUTTER TARGET AND PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING THE SAME

FIELD OF INVENTION

The invention described herein relates to a method for manufacturing high purity cobalt for use in sputter targets and related microelectronics applications. High purity cobalt is defined as having an oxygen content of not more than 500 ppm, a Ni content not more than 200 ppm, an Fe, Al and Cr content not more than 50 ppm each, and Na and K not more than 0.5 ppm. The cobalt target exhibits a low magnetic permeability in the plane of the target and higher magnetic permeability normal to the target surface, i.e. large surface flux leakage. The invention is a method of fabrication of high purity cobalt with a grain structure which has a strong preferred crystallographic orientation in the *hcp* phase and little or no detectable *fcc* phase. This strong *hcp* crystallographic texture, (tilted (0002) plane), is critical to the sputtering efficiency and material utilization of the target used in the stated application.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

High purity cobalt targets are used in sputtering applications to produce thin films on microelectronic devices such as microprocessors, DRAM's, etc. DC magnetron sputtering efficiency relies heavily on the ability of a magnetic field to trap electrons liberated from the target, and direct them back to the negatively charged target where they are repelled. These electrons spiral through the plasma gas (typically argon) in the sputtering chamber towards the target. This spiraling motion increases the frequency of collisions with argon atoms, which results in more argon atoms striking the target and ultimately higher deposition rates. The sputtering rate is increased (to some asymptotic limit) by increasing the strength of the component of the magnetic field parallel to the target surface. This in turn relies heavily on the ability of the magnetic field to penetrate the target material. Cobalt, which is ferromagnetic, is very anisotropic in its magnetic properties, and can often resist field penetration. Consequently, when a magnetic substance such as conventionally processed cobalt is used as a target, the

magnetic flux tends to pass through the interior of the target and only a low flux can exit into the plasma discharge space. This problem requires the use of very thin cobalt targets which as a result have relatively short service lives. Furthermore, the local cross-sectional decrease of the target during the sputtering (erosion trench) brings about an increasing magnetic flux directly over the erosion trench. This causes a higher ionization probability of the sputtering gas to occur in the region and a higher sputtering rate to occur locally, with the consequence that the erosion trench becomes very narrow, resulting in poor material utilization. The effect is compounded with the use of thin targets because of the exponential relationship between magnetic field strength and the distance from the magnet. A small amount of erosion on a thin target produces a much greater localized magnetic flux strength increase than would an equivalent amount of erosion on a thicker target, due to the fact that the thicker target surface is further from the magnetron magnet.

To combat these problems, a low magnetic permeability value in the plane of the high purity cobalt target is needed so that the magnetic flux leakage normal to the target is increased. This will allow target thickness to be increased, thereby extending target life, and improving sputtering efficiency and performance.

Cobalt has two crystalline forms - face centered cubic (*fcc*) and hexagonal close packed (*hcp*). The *hcp* phase is the low temperature crystal structure and exists up to 422 °C; above this temperature it transforms into the *fcc* phase. A conventional high purity cobalt sputtering target hitherto used comprises a mixture of these two phases. This conventional target is manufactured by a process wherein high purity cobalt material is heated until it is melted, and then poured into a mold. At this temperature the material is in the *fcc* single phase. The cast ingot is then allowed to cool immediately or after it has been subjected to hot-working treatment, so that part of the *fcc* single phase is transformed into a martensitic structure which includes a *hcp* phase. The conventional high purity cobalt thus manufactured has been used for magnetron sputtering.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is an illustration of the magnetization directions in *hcp* and *fcc* cobalt;

Figure 2 is a graph of a (0002) pole figure showing 0-10° tilting of the $\langle 0001 \rangle$ *hcp* prism axis;

Figure 3 is a graph of a (0002) pole figure showing 20-40° tilting of the $\langle 0001 \rangle$ *hcp* prism axis;

Figures 4A and 4B are illustrations of pass through flux (PTF) measurements taken on conventional processed cobalt (Figure 4A) and cobalt processed by invention (Figure 4B), both samples were measured with same magnet strength and configuration.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the case of high purity cobalt, the ratio of *fcc* phase to *hcp* phase has significant influence on the magnitude of the magnetic permeability. The *fcc* phase is much less anisotropic in magnetic properties than the *hcp* phase. Consequently, a target consisting mostly *fcc* phase has very low PTF, and since there are no strongly preferred crystallographic directions the flux flow is dictated by the target geometry. This geometry tends to restrain the flux within the plane of the target and inhibits flux leakage. If the amount of *hcp* phase in the target is increased and the easy magnetization direction $\langle 0001 \rangle$ in the *hcp* crystal is aligned normal to the target surface, the permeability in the plane of the target is decreased, and it is easier to generate the leakage magnetic field through the thickness of the target. If it were possible to decrease the *fcc* phase in the cobalt sputter target manufactured by the conventional process, and to increase its *hcp* phase so that the ratio of the *fcc* phase to the *hcp* phase is decreased, then the permeability in the plane of the target could be decreased, resulting in an increase in the magnetic leakage field on the surface of the target. This means that a high purity cobalt target which is thicker than the conventional cobalt can be used, resulting in longer service life and improved material utilization.

It is difficult in practice to obtain the ratio of *fcc* phase to *hcp* phase of cobalt by optical volume measurement. It has become common in the industry to consider a ratio of the intensity of X-ray diffraction peaks which are proportional to the volumetric ratio of the two phases. The peaks which are used in the ratio are the (200) in the *fcc* phase and the (10 $\bar{1}$ 1) peak in the *hcp* phase. These peaks were chosen because of overlap in the stronger *fcc* (111) and *hcp* (0002) diffraction peaks.

The inventors have developed a process for manufacturing high purity cobalt sputter targets which is characterized by a ratio of the X-ray diffraction peak intensity for the *fcc* phase to the X-ray diffraction peak intensity for the *hcp* phase, which is considerably smaller than in

the conventionally processed high purity cobalt sputter target. The process of this invention comprises the steps of heating conventional high purity cobalt material having a *fcc* single phase until it is melted, and then pouring it into a mold and allowing it to cool from the high temperature. This step can be carried out by any available melting means. However, it is preferable to use a vacuum casting method, such as a vacuum induction melting furnace, or an e-beam furnace. The resultant cast ingot is then cooled to room temperature. In the alternative, the ingot is subjected to a hot-working treatment. The ingot is then allowed to cool to room temperature, so that part of the *fcc* single phase is transformed into a martensite structure comprising a *hcp* phase. Then, in the second stage of the process of this invention, the resultant cobalt material comprising mostly a *fcc* phase with some *hcp* phase is subjected to a cold-working treatment, which preferably results in a thickness reduction of no less than 5% at a temperature less than the *hcp* transformation temperature (422°C). As a result of the cold working, a compression strain is imparted to the cobalt material and a part of the existing *fcc* phase is transformed into a martensite structure comprising a *hcp* phase.

Any of the conventional cold-rolling methods, such as rolling, drawing, swaging, forging or general press working may be used for this invention. It is preferable that the high purity cobalt is cold worked until its reduction in thickness is about 10% or more. To increase the reduction, the inventors found that intermediate anneals in the temperature range 300-422°C for several hours allowed substantially more (40-60%) cold work to be imparted into the cobalt. Without such intermediate anneals, the cold ductility limit was found to be 20-25%. High purity cobalt manufactured in the aforementioned way can produce a significantly smaller X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, compared to conventionally processed high purity cobalt. The inventors observed that in high purity cobalt which has received about 10% or greater cold deformation, there was no detectable *fcc* phase present in the material, in which case the intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, becomes about zero.

The two crystal phases of cobalt are anisotropic in magnetic properties and have preferred directions for magnetization (1), Figure 1. When the *hcp* prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between 0-45° from the target normal via the deformation mechanisms described above, the result is a target with high PTF and better sputtering performance. Figure 2 shows a graph of a (0002) pole figure with the *hcp* prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ tilted between 0-10° and Figure 3 shows a (0002) pole figure

with the *hcp* prism axis tilted between 20-40°.

Sample 1 was conventionally processed by heating cobalt powder until it was melted. The molten cobalt was poured into a mold and allowed to cool to room temperature. An alternative conventional process would involve hot working the solidified ingot while it is still hot, by pressing or rolling the ingot into slab or sheet before allowing it to cool to room temperature. In this example the ingot was first allowed to cool to room temperature and then hot worked in the temperature range 750-900°C to form the sample. Hot working material above 500°C will produce the same metallurgy. According to this invention, samples 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were first conventionally processed, but then had an additional cold working treatment. Samples 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were hot-worked at a temperature > 750°C and then cold worked in the temperature range 300-422°C. Each sample had a different amount of cold work, as shown in Table 2. Sample 7 did not receive any hot-working treatment. This material was cooled to room temperature from the molten state and cold worked 49%. In samples 4, 5, 6 and 7 where the percentage cold work exceeded 20%, intermediate anneals in the range 300-422 °C were used to stress relieve and recrystallize the cobalt and allow additional cold working treatments to proceed without the material exceeding the ductility limit and fracturing. This intermediate annealing step is an integral part of the invention and allows substantial quantities of cold work to be imparted into the metal, and in so doing significantly reduces the amount of *fcc* cobalt in the final material. Table 1 shows the composition of the seven high purity cobalt samples used to illustrate the invention.

Table 1 Composition of High Purity Cobalt Samples

Composition (ppm)							
Sample No.	O	Ni	Fe	Al	Cr	Na	K
1	24	110	10	19	0.44	0.34	< 0.01
2, 3	43	135	26	7.7	0.73	0.06	< 0.01
4	29	110	12	20	0.47	0.41	< 0.01
5	14	1.5	16	6.4	0.30	< 0.005	< 0.01
6	52	165	20	0.19	0.28	0.29	< 0.01
7	42	165	29	1.1	0.47	0.07	< 0.01

The intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of each sample was measured using

CuK α radiation. The results of the testing are shown in Table 2. The data shows that the conventionally processed sample (sample 1) has an intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of 0.52 compared to lower values for the samples processed according to this invention (samples 2-7). In samples 4, 5, 6 and 7 there was no *fcc* phase detected thus producing a ratio equal to about zero. The permeability and coercivity of each sample was derived from standard B-H loop measurements. These measurements were made in two directions, parallel to the sample surface (x-direction), and normal to the sample surface (z-direction). A z/x ratio of these measurements is used to illustrate the strength and direction of the magnetic anisotropy. This value, z/x, is defined as the permeability ratio.

Magnetic flux effectively takes the path of least resistance, which in most cases is in the direction of highest permeability. In a target it is important that the direction of highest permeability approaches the target normal direction, resulting in a permeability ratio greater than 1. Values significantly greater than 1, and particularly greater than 10, are desirable because of demagnetization effects arising from the target geometrical aspect ratio. This planar shape plays a major role in limiting the amount of magnetic flux leakage into the plasma discharge space and keeping the magnetic flux within the plane of the target. The strength of the magnetic field leaked into the discharge space can be measured by PTF. Figure 4 shows the PTF measurements associated with a conventional cobalt sputtering target (a) and a cobalt sputtering target according to this invention (b).

The results, shown in Table 2, confirmed that the permeability in the plane of the conventional sample is multiples higher than it is in the samples of this invention. The permeability ratio, (z-direction / x-direction) is significantly increased with cold work treatment according to this invention.

Table 2 Results of Testing on Various Samples

Sample Number	Hot Work (%)	Cold Work (%)	Process Type	I_{fcc} (200)/ I_{hcp} (1011)	h_{cp} (0002) tilt angle	Permeability (dB/dH) _{max}	Permeability Ratio (z/x)	Coercivity H_c (Oe)
1	85	0	Conventional product	0.52	-	161 x-dir 165 z-dir	1.02	19 x-dir 23 z-dir
2	64	12	This invention	0.38	-	10.1 x-dir 100.4 z-dir	9.94	88.5 x-dir 29 z-dir
3	59	16	This invention	0.17	-	12.3 x-dir 41 z-dir	3.33	144 x-dir 71 z-dir
4	77	38	This invention	0	25 - 45	17 x-dir 91 z-dir	5.35	136 x-dir 91 z-dir
5	70	33	This invention	0	20 - 40	16 x-dir 230 z-dir	14.37	122 x-dir 50 z-dir
6	87	44	This invention	0	0 - 10	7 x-dir 448 z-dir	64.00	96 x-dir 25 z-dir
7	0	49	This invention	0	8 - 12	6.8 x-dir 161 z-dir	23.67	111 x-dir 50 z-dir

% hot and cold work is calculated from the initial material thickness before the working stage and is not calculated

We claim:

1. A sputtering target of high purity cobalt comprising not more than about 500 ppm oxygen, a Ni content not more than about 200 ppm, an Fe, Al and Cr content not more than about 50 ppm, each, a Na content not more than about 0.5 ppm, a K content not more than about 0.5 ppm and having a magnetic permeability ratio greater than about 10.
2. A sputtering target of high purity cobalt comprising not more than about 50 ppm oxygen, a Ni content not more than about 200 ppm, an Fe and Al content not more than about 20 ppm each, a Cr content not more than about 1 ppm, a Na content not more than about 0.5 ppm, a K content not more than about 0.05 ppm and having a magnetic permeability ratio greater than about 10.
3. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein the X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, of said cobalt is less than about 0.5.
4. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein the X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, of said cobalt is 0.
5. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target of composition recited in claim 1 or claim 2, comprising the steps of:
 - a) preparing a high purity cobalt ingot;
 - b) subjecting said high purity cobalt to hot plastic working;
 - c) subjecting the hot worked cobalt to a cold plastic working with a thickness reduction of no less than about 5% at a temperature lower than the *hcp* transformation temperature.
6. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target as recited in claim 5, wherein said high purity cobalt preparation step (a) is carried out by a vacuum casting method or by e-beam melting.

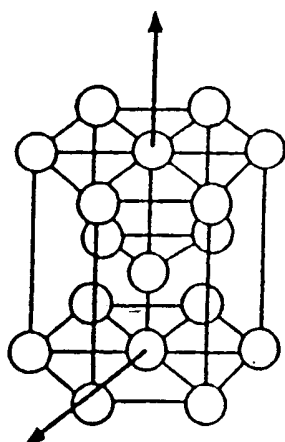
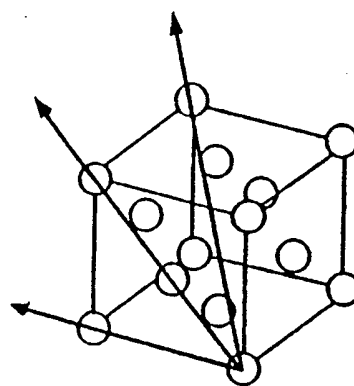
7. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target according to claim 5, wherein said hot plastic working takes place in the temperature range of about 750-900°C and said cold plastic working takes place in the temperature range of about 300-422°C.
8. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target of composition recited in claim 1 or claim 2, comprising the steps of:
- a) preparing a high purity cobalt ingot;
 - b) subjecting said cobalt ingot to a cold plastic working with a thickness reduction of no less than about 5% at a temperature lower than the *hcp* transformation temperature.
9. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target according to claim 5 or claim 8, wherein said target is subjected to immediate annealing below the *hcp* transformation temperature between cold working treatments.
10. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, of less than about 0.5 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 0-20° from the target normal.
11. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, of less than about 0.5 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 20-45° from the target normal.
12. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, of 0 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 0-20° from the target normal.
13. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10, 11)$, of 0 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 20-45° from the target normal.

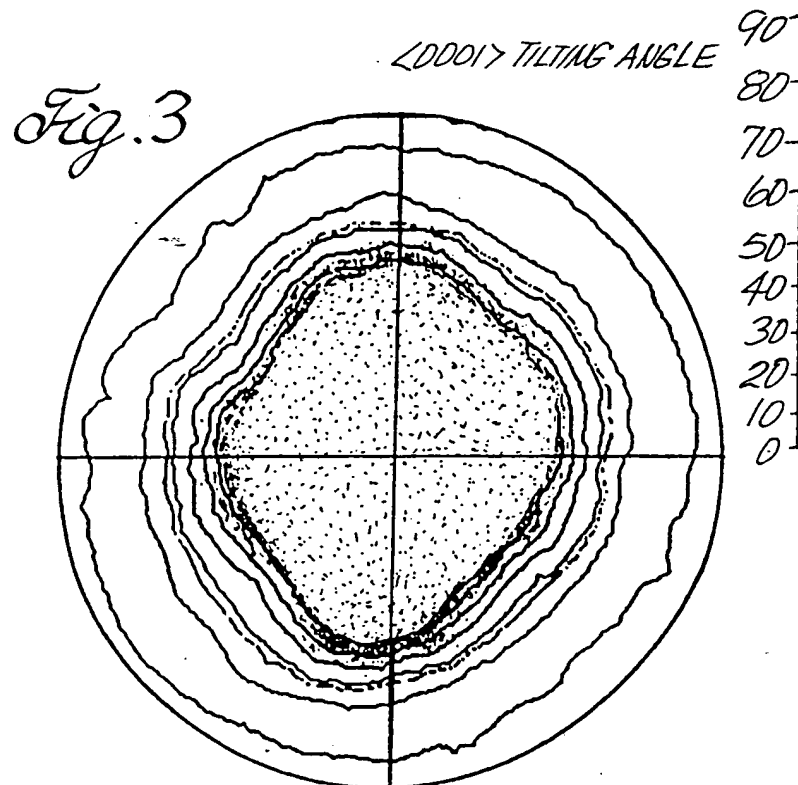
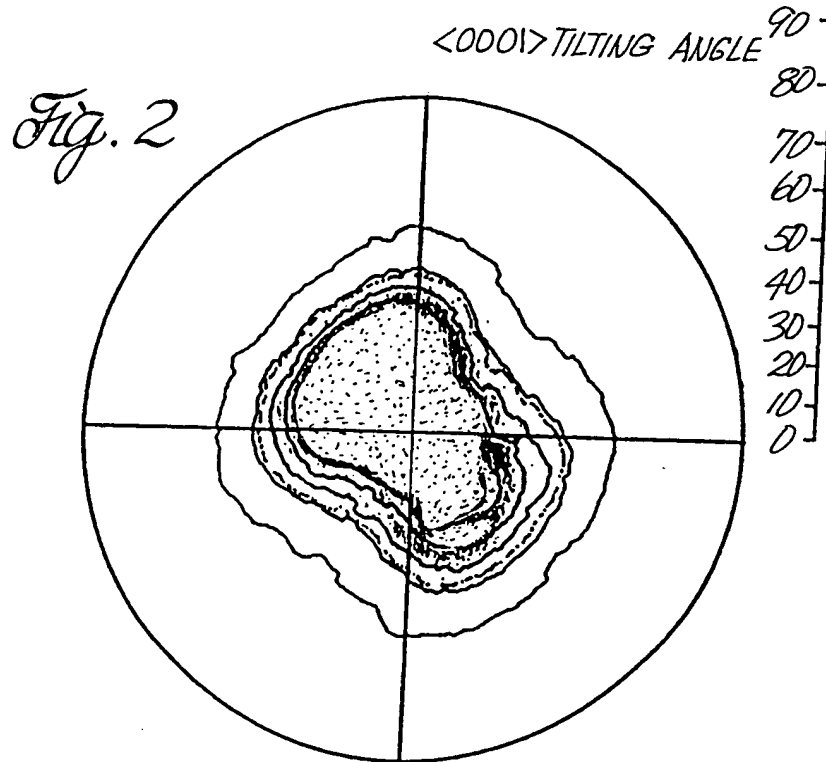
AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 13 January 1999 (13.01.99);
original claims 1-13 replaced by amended claims 1-13 (2 pages)]

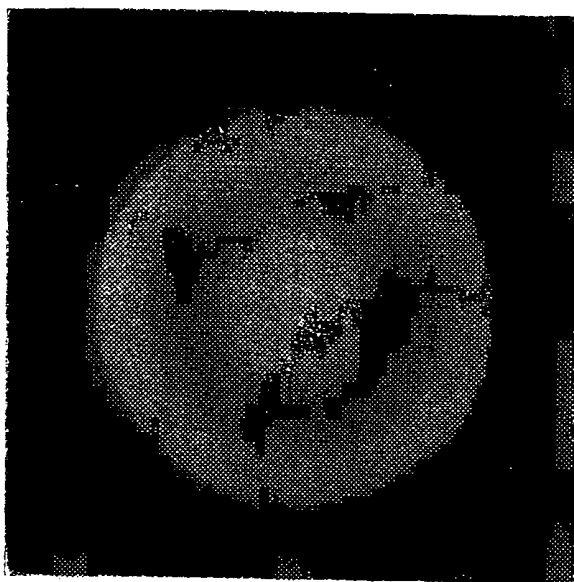
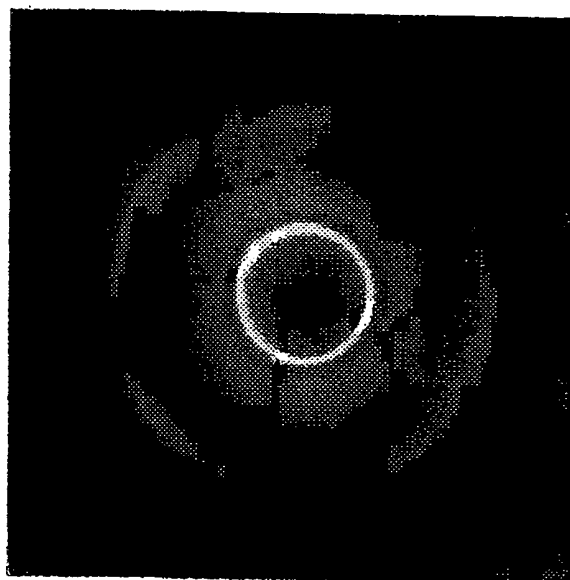
1. A sputtering target of high purity cobalt comprising not more than about 500 ppm oxygen, a Ni content not more than about 200 ppm, an Fe, Al and Cr content not more than about 50 ppm, each, a Na content not more than about 0.5 ppm, a K content not more than about 0.5 ppm and having a magnetic permeability ratio greater than about 10.
2. A sputtering target of high purity cobalt comprising not more than about 50 ppm oxygen, a Ni content not more than about 200 ppm, an Fe and Al content not more than about 20 ppm each, a Cr content not more than about 1 ppm, a Na content not more than about 0.5 ppm, a K content not more than about 0.05 ppm and having a magnetic permeability ratio greater than about 10.
3. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein the X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of said cobalt is less than about 0.5.
4. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or 2, wherein the X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of said cobalt is 0.
5. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target of composition recited in claim 1 or claim 2, comprising the steps of:
 - a) preparing a high purity cobalt ingot;
 - b) subjecting said high purity cobalt to hot plastic working;
 - c) subjecting the hot worked cobalt to a cold plastic working with a thickness reduction of no less than about 5% at a temperature lower than the *hcp* transformation temperature.
6. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target as recited in claim 5, wherein said high purity cobalt preparation step (a) is carried out by a vacuum casting method or by e-beam melting.

7. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target according to claim 5, wherein said hot plastic working takes place in the temperature range of about 750-900°C and said cold plastic working takes place in the temperature range of about 300-422°C.
8. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target of composition recited in claim 1 or claim 2, comprising the steps of:
 - a) preparing a high purity cobalt ingot;
 - b) subjecting said cobalt ingot to a cold plastic working with a thickness reduction of no less than about 5% at a temperature lower than the *hcp* transformation temperature.
9. A method of manufacturing a sputtering target according to claim 5 or claim 8, wherein said target is subjected to immediate annealing below the *hcp* transformation temperature between cold working treatments.
10. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of less than about 0.5 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 0-20° from the target normal.
11. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of less than about 0.5 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 20-45° from the target normal.
12. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of 0 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 0-20° from the target normal.
13. A sputtering target as recited in claim 1 or claim 2, having an X-ray diffraction peak intensity ratio, $I_{fcc}(200)/I_{hcp}(10\bar{1}1)$, of 0 and where most of the hexagonal prism axis $\langle 0001 \rangle$ is tilted between about 20-45° from the target normal.

Fig. 1a*Fig. 1b*



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Fig. 4a*Fig. 4b*

0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400

Gauss

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/17705

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C22C 19/07; C22F 1/10

US CL : 148/425, 674; 420/435

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 148/425, 674; 420/435

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

CA, WPIDS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	Database HCA on STN, AN 105:28215, Admon, U; Dariel, M.P.; Gruenbaum, E J. Appl. Phys. (1986) 59(6), 2002-9 abstract.	1-13
Y	Database HCA on STN, AN 84:142489, Vitkovas et al, Texture Correspondences between the crystallites of H.C.P. and F.C.C. phases in two-phase electrolytic coatings of cobalt and nickel-cobalt alloys, Electrodeposition Surf. Treat. (1975), 3(4), 225-34 abstract.	1-13
Y	Database HCA on STN, AN 79:36474, Wakiyama, T. Magnetic and crystalline properties of hexagonal cobalt-iron alloys, AIP (Amer. Inst. Phys.) Conf. Proc. (1973), Vol. Date 1972, No. 10 (Pt.2) 921-40 abstract.	1-13



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*Z* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

12 NOVEMBER 1998

Date of mailing of the international search report

14 DEC 1998

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

SIKYIN IP

Telephone No. (703) 308-0661

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US98/17705

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 63060549, A, Kyocera, 16 March 88, abstract.	1-13